

JAIL DELIVERY.

Three Escape from County Jail. One Returns.

Monday night at about 9:00 o'clock, while Sheriff Voreis and his deputy were in court with Liberty Cross, Bill Harris, Fred Hill and Grover Rentschberger escaped from the county jail, by tearing a hole in the floor.

It had been the custom of the sheriff to allow the prisoners the liberty of the corridor during the greater part of the day and so when both corridor doors were locked, everything was supposed to have been safe. Monday afternoon, however, Chas. J. Eich had been working in the basement on a job of plumbing and the basement door had been left open to allow him egress. This door is often left open however, as it appeared impossible for any prisoners to tear a hole in the 10 inch stone floor.

The prisoners had been supplied with a crow bar and chisel from the outside, Monday evening; and with these made the necessary hole, an irregular oval shaped one, about 12 inches in diameter. After slipping through this hole into the basement, the three prisoners escaped through the basement door.

The best part of the episode was that Charles Daugherty, who was in company with the others, did not escape with them. He says that he opposed the plan of escape, and was bound and gagged by the others. Daugherty is under a suspended sentence of one to three years imprisonment in the state penitentiary for wife desertion, and is in jail awaiting his re-arrest. Thus, as it would have meant a penitentiary term for him if he escaped and was retaken, he allowed the others to bind and gag him.

At about 11:30 o'clock Tuesday morning, Schuyler Fairbanks, residing on the Prossman farm north of this city, drove up to the jail with Fred Hill. Mr. Fairbanks says that Hill had slept in his barn that night without his knowledge and had applied for a breakfast Tuesday morning. While eating breakfast he told Fairbanks who he was, and what he had done. He begged to be taken back to jail saying that he was innocent of the charge under which he is awaiting trial, and will prove his innocence.

Hill stated that Harris was the ringleader of the whole affair, that Harris and Rentschberger had bound Daugherty. In an interview he said that he did not know which direction the others had taken, that they all parted at the Catholic church. He says that the crowd was handed through the window Monday evening but that he didn't know who passed it in.

Funeral of Wm. Zehner.

The remains of Wm. Zehner were brought to Plymouth Sunday evening. Funeral will be held at the Reformed church Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Remains may be viewed at the house until 1:30 tomorrow afternoon.

G. C. Long, the son-in-law, at whose home Wm. Zehner was visiting when stricken with death, tells of Mr. Zehner's demise. He says that a party of four including Mr. Zehner and himself were about to go on a hunting trip. Mr. Zehner seemed in the best of health and had put on his coat and then seated himself upon a mound while the horses were being hitched. Without uttering a sound he fell forward and expired. A physician summoned pronounced death due to apoplexy.

The Yellow River Ditch.

The Independent stated Monday that a co-incidence occurred in the death of Wm. Zehner; that Judge Bernetha decided that the Yellow river dam should be removed and the decision was given on the day of Mr. Zehner's death.

This is absolutely untrue, the case never was before Judge Bernetha and has not been decided by any means. A change of venue was taken some time ago. The viewers made a report and further time was given them. The case will probably be taken up early in the November term and will be tried before Judge Bursen.

County Commissioners Meet.

A joint meeting of the commissioners of Marshall and Fulton counties was held at the court house Monday afternoon at 1:00 o'clock, to hear remonstrances against the road petition of John Osborn and others. A remonstrance was presented, signed by Pulaski Wickizer and others, asking that action be suspended on said road, and that a continuance be allowed.

The commissioners then adjourned until Oct. 29.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Brooke Celebrate 60th Wedding Anniversary.

Sixty years ago Monday, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Brooke were united in marriage at Laporte, Ind. They resided or a short time at Mishawaka, moving from there to Muncie, Ind. After making that city their home until 1854 they moved to Plymouth, where they have lived ever since.

Mr. and Mrs. Brooke are held in highest esteem by old and young in this city. With their numerous friends we wish them many happy anniversaries.

Unholy Brick-Fogarty Combine.

The Warsaw Union sizes up the Brick-Fogarty Democratic Combine as follows:

For at least one more campaign the Republicans of the Thirtieth district will be compelled to follow the banner of Abraham Lincoln Brick, chiefly because the rank and file of the party will not take the initiative and go to one side, the gangsters who, to save their political skins, are always taking the initiative and telling the people what to do.

Since the visit of Brick to Warsaw a week ago, the word has been handed out that there really is nothing doing except in the Brick line and that the Brick bandwagon has been newly repainted and regilded for another time and this is the time to reserve seats in the vehicle.

That the visit of the South Bend "statesman" was not altogether a social one, has been proven by the fact that, since he left, the word has been passed around among the faithful—and also the somewhat unfaithful—that, regardless of the opinion of the rank and file of the party who will be asked to vote for Brick for congress, the delegates to the next congressional convention will be selected in each county by mass conventions and the Brick pensioners, who have something to lose, must see to it that Brick men are on hand to do the voting for Brick delegates.

No particular effort is to be made to get out the voters who may be inclined to consider the pretensions of any other candidate and who may be inclined to send untrained delegates to the convention.

The truth is that the rank and file of the Republican party are to be bunched into staying at home, while the Brick henchmen and county committeemen fix things and then are to be bound and gagged and forced by the party boss into voting for the ticket, and Brick will be at the head of the ticket.

While nothing definite can be said at this time, it is understood that there is little prospect for Charles O. Merica to be a candidate for congress. Mr. Merica himself will not discuss the matter and only admits that he is not a candidate for any other office than congressman.

The plea of his friends that he make the race for the judgeship meets with no encouragement from him. The truth is, although he will not say so, that he cannot afford to be used even by his friends, as a chronic candidate for any and all offices.

In connection with Mr. Merica Republicans are saying that Brick tried to work a smooth political trick while he was in Warsaw, by suggesting to his friends that they see to it that Merica be given a place on the delegation which will be sent from Kosciusko county to nominate Brick. It was an almost childish foolish plan and it is not probable that Merica will allow himself to be used as a tin horn to be tooted in Brick's interests regardless of his own future congressional aspirations.

Brick is the center of a bad combination and it is admitted that the man who can beat Brick for the congressional nomination must be able to break up the iniquitous Fogarty-Brick combination which controls the politics of South Bend and St. Joseph county.

That such an alliance exists between the Democratic mayor of South Bend and the Republican congressman from this district is admitted by many decent politicians both Democratic and Republican who have looked behind the scenes, and that the honest voter of both parties are being portrayed by those two political pirates is past all argument. Brick supports Fogarty for mayor of South Bend and in return gets the support of Fogarty for congress.

The principal questions now before the voters are: Will the Republicans allow a few machine politicians to do all the work of selecting their candidates and force on them a congressional candidate who has proved that he is a failure from every point of view, and, will the Democrats of St. Joseph county and South Bend in particular continue to follow a man who uses their votes to carry out his part of so unholy a compact as has been made and carried on between Brick and Fogarty for their own personal profit.

Neither man is fit to hold his present position and the best interests of both parties would be served in abruptly throwing them out of office and stop the present system of corruption by which decent men are made to vote for gangsters through a mistaken notion of party loyalty.

Hold Your Wheat for \$1.25.

The Minnesota union of the Society of Equity, which claims the allegiance of 35,000 farmers in the northwest, passed a resolution at its convention at St. Paul, calling on its members to hold their wheat this fall until the price is \$1.25.

A large amount of wheat belonging to members of the society is in storage in Duluth, and some is in granaries and elevators throughout the state. It was decided to hold flax for \$1.30 at Minneapolis; oats for 70 cents; rye for 41 cents; timothy seed for \$5.50 a hundred and hay for \$20 a ton. The union passed resolutions calling for a closer affiliation with the American Federation of Labor and for the union labor on all manufactured goods purchased by farmers.

THE SUBSIDY TAX.

Read What Prominent Farmers Think of the Graft.

Editor Tribune:

Upon the question of voting subsidies in general, and especially the question of voting a subsidy to the Logansport and South Bend Traction railroad, which is before the voters for their decision, Saturday the 4th of October, I was pleased to read, in last week's Tribune, the strong able and incisive article by the Hon. D. McDonald. I am glad to know it has appeared in another of the city papers, because such articles at this time merit the widest publicity that can be given them.

As is always the case there are voters who are not fully decided as to what is the right thing for them to do. Possibly some are influenced by selfish motives to an extent. Man-kind is more or less selfish. It may be that some voters living near the line where the proposed road will be located, if built at all, are looking for a slight increase in the value of their farms if the road comes. That added value may be all imaginary. Others, it may be, will think of voting for the subsidy because of the convenience it will afford them in getting away from home at times without using their own conveyance. But will this convenience compensate for the payment of one and one-fourth percent on the valuation of their property to these promoters, if the subsidy is voted? I think it would take the busy farmer a long time to get his money back in convenience.

But to my mind, here is the paramount influence with all voters. The majority of the persons who would be taxed live from one to six miles from the line of the road. They can receive no benefit. It would be a grievous wrong committed against them if those adjoining the line of the road for any fancied benefit that might come to them, would vote to fasten this burden upon those living farther away.

And here I must quote from the article of Mr. McDonald, because it can not be improved upon.

"No man has the right to go to the polls and vote to tax his neighbor against his will for something or some purpose, that he does not believe will be of any benefit to him."

The promoters of the traction road are running a line of articles in the Plymouth Independent and Democrat telling the "dear people" it is to their interest to vote this subsidy to them and why. Some of the reasons will not bear the light of day. Let us turn the light upon a few of them. They say it would be simply a loan on the part of the taxpayers, as it will very soon be paid back in taxes levied against the road after it was completed. Let us devote a moment to this phase of the question. The line in town township would be about six miles long. We will put the valuation of the road at eight thousand dollars per mile. That is undoubtedly more than it would be. The average tax levy for a number of years has been about one and one-fourth per cent. At this basis they would turn into the treasury in taxes upon the six miles, six hundred dollars per annum. And the fifty thousand handed over to them would come back in taxes in upwards of eighty years. That isn't very soon, is it?

Again, they appeal to the smaller taxpayers for their support by telling them they would "save in railroad fares the amount of their taxes in three or four months." The Vandalia, to which we gave a subsidy when it was built makes the same towns that we can reach by the interurban line. Their fare is two cents per mile. The electric roads charge one and one-half to two cents. The saving in fares would amount to but little.

They tell us "vote for the subsidy or you will get no road." That may be bluff. Most of the roads throughout the country, as far as I can learn, have been built without the aid of a subsidy. We will get one or more before long anyway. If not, we won't worry about them. We have six lines running out of Plymouth now. Fares are down to two cents per mile.

Most of us are sick and tired of being asked for subsidies by everything that wants to come our way. Let us bury this subsidy question so deep on the fifth of October it will never be resurrected here again. Let the capitalists who will own the road after it is built, and scoop in the profits, furnish the funds to build it, with such assistance as may be rendered them voluntarily.

Better use our funds to build better roads throughout the township. We have now a number of pits that afford fairly good gravel. The amount of the proposed tax, or a much smaller amount, expended in this way would benefit all the taxpayers far more than an interurban line. It would bring more trade to Plymouth. The better roads would pass alongside many farms and add value to them. They would add more to the wealth, comfort and the pleasure of the people.

Josiah W. Jacoby.

A Card from Jesse Hosler.

Editor Tribune:

As I have seen several articles pub-

lished in the newspapers in regard to the election on the Logansport & South Bend Traction railroad, I thought I would give my view on the matter as it will be in the last issue before election.

I will say, like the others in regard to the road, if these rich men want the road let them build it with their own money and not with the money of poor taxpayers. As there are many widows who can not vote and others who have guardians to look after their interests, it would be a disgrace for the road to tax the widows and orphans heavily.

Down with this humbug of a road. Look out for the future of your wife and children and you will have money in your pocket. If anything is highway robbery, it is the rich men wanting your money to build this road, and if you should want a free ride, they would say pay or get off. Who wants to walk five or ten miles to get a ride for about two miles? Be wise and be on hand at the polls early, and vote no, and see that your neighbor votes the same. Look in the Bible and see where it gives the Ten Commandments, and where it reads, "Love thy neighbor as thyself." How could a man vote a tax against his neighbor and not violate the Ten Commandments? Be honest, taxes are high enough and provisions too, and wages low; and when some grater comes along the people expect to get something for nothing, and they go head first to grab at the bait and the first thing they know they get caught. So look out, beware. These railroad men are leading you into a snare, and after they get you in once they will do with you as they please. So when you get a chance to keep out stay out, and you will thank me for telling you so.

We have enough grafters right here at home without having some schemers to come along and want the poor people to build their road. We have men in office here that want the world and a fence around it, if they could get it. If I want a fence built I go and buy my wire and posts and build it, and don't ask the odds of anybody, and a house too, if I was to build one. Who is going to buy you a railroad and give it to you? Nobody. I should say not. And so with these men that want the people to raise their taxes a little higher. I for one, say no. We don't want to be humbugged by a lot of grafters but if any of the people want to give money to the road let them give it, but don't go to the polls and vote a tax against your neighbor. Let those who vote for the road pay the tax, and let the rest who did not vote for the road, reduce their taxes. If those who voted for the road found it did not go close by their farms or house, as they expected, they would go around howling like wolves.

I will be like Johnny on the spot, I will be there early and vote No, and I advise every voter to vote the same way. Don't vote against your neighbor, be fair and honest. Consider what you are doing before you mark your ballot. You will remember me as the man who advised you to vote no, and you will thank me. I would not put anything in the paper that I am ashamed of standing up for. If I have anything to say I would as soon say it to a man's face as behind his back. I hope that the voters will all be at the polls early and vote. Don't stay at home as you want to be there with the rest. Don't forget election day, October 5th, 1907.

Jesse Hosler.

Dated Plymouth, Indiana, Sept. 28, 1907.

Slayer Owns Up; To Plead Guilty.

Richard Walton the negro arrested in Springfield for the murder of Mrs. Lillian White Grant in her apartment in Chicago, Ill., made a detailed confession of how he strangled the woman. The confession was secured after Walton had been brought from Springfield to Chicago and lodged in the Hyde Park police station.

Walton had been subjected to a series of interviews with Chief of Police Shippy and Inspector Nicholas Hunt all day. He was roused from sleep early in the morning at Springfield and told of the evidence of his guilt in the hands of the police. From then on he was given little rest and finally at 10 o'clock at night, after he was confronted with the friends he had depended upon to prove his "alibi," he broke down and told all.

Using Inspector Hunt as a dummy figure, Walton illustrated how he had tied the undermost around the kindergarten teacher's neck and strangled her. He said that when he raised the window and entered the room she screamed. He put his knee on her breast and choked her, then knotting the undergarment around her neck, he stole her watch and money and fled.

In Justice Court.

Henry Stein was arrested by the fish commissioners Sunday for being in possession of a large fish trap. The trap was found in Stein's barn at Lake of the Woods. In Justice Court Monday morning Stein said that he knew nothing about the net and that some one had placed the net in his barn and then notified the commissioners as spite work. His trial is set for Oct. 21.

The hearing of Shell Leland for attempted bribe was postponed indefinitely on account of the serious illness of Leland.

PLYMOUTH HAS A HERO.

Otto Miles Outclasses a Professionalist, With the Gloves.

The boxing match with all its glory, was attended by about fifty persons, at the opera house Monday night. A ring was roped off on the stage and two fights were pulled off, a six round between Joe Carmen and Mike Mantos, and an eight round between Danny Darrille and Jack Crispy, all Hungarians of Chicago. The fight, as are all such, was reported a frost by all who attended.

After the last fight, Adam Wise, who acted as time keeper, announced that Joe Carmen challenged the city and any one of its inhabitants to a four round encounter.

At this, Otto Miles, a young husky farmer, living south of this city, who has had a few fistic encounters himself, jumped to his feet and accepted the challenge. Miles was then toggled out in a pair of tights, and four ounce gloves, and entered the ring. His first blow landed on the champion's head and sent him spinning across the room, knocking down some of the nearby scenery. After his second and third had landed in about the same place, the champion doubled up and tried to keep away. This continued for two rounds when it was broken up by Marshal Jacoby. Miles laid off from his work Tuesday to enjoy life as a hero.

Walton Caught.

Richard Walton, the negro ex-convict who is supposed to have murdered Mrs. Lillian White Grant, a kindergarten teacher of Chicago, was captured in Springfield, Ill., Thursday afternoon.

The negro admitted he had worked for Mrs. Grant just before Sept. 18, when she was killed, helping her to move her furniture. He admitted he had robbed the flat and had stolen the watch that was afterward found in a pawnshop. He admitted everything but the actual strangling of the woman. As to the murder he said:

"I did not kill her. I can prove an alibi. I am not afraid to go back to Chicago."

Chief of Police Shippy and Inspector Nicholas Hunt of Hyde Park left for Springfield at 10:18 Thursday night. They will interview the prisoner and expect to get a full confession of the murder from him. They will confront him, Inspector Hunt said, with such strong evidence of his guilt that he will lose all hope of his "alibi."

Walton was caught by Detective James Loomis of the Springfield force—a colored policeman—at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. At that hour scores of detectives "armed with rifles" from Chicago were beating the bushes in the vicinity of Summit, Ill., thinking the fugitive was in hiding there. It is well that no darky was visible among the corn fields there at that time, for the sharpshooters were ready to "fire" at the slightest alarm.

But Walton was not at Summit or anywhere near there. He was in Springfield, and was leaving the police court building there at the time of his capture. He had just been ordered out of town as a vagrant by Police Magistrate Frank Early. Loomis recognized him as the Chicago fugitive in the hallway of the building and stopped him just as he was about to go to the street. The negro had been a prisoner all the night before on a charge of vagrancy. No one had recognized him there.

After his capture Walton denied his identity insistently until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when Detective Sheehan and Foreign of Inspector Hunt's staff, who had been on the fugitive's trail for a week, arrived in Springfield and leaped of the arrest. When Walton saw them he gave up.

Hearst Launches New Party.

William R. Hearst launched his Independence league as a national party Friday afternoon at a meeting in New York attended by 200 representatives of the league from thirty states. The aims of the new party are declared by its promoters to be in opposition to both the Democratic and Republican parties, who are declared to dominate by corporate interests.

Preceding the business meeting the participants were given an informal reception by Mr. Hearst at the Gilsey house. The feature of the afternoon session was an address by Mr. Hearst, who told of the success of the league in New York, Massachusetts and California, and urged the formation of a minor league in every state and the union of all in a general body. The Republican and Democratic parties, he said, were hopelessly in the control of corporate interests. They failed truly to represent the people and a third party was sorely needed.

The New York state committee of the Independence League met at 10 o'clock Saturday morning. The state convention to nominate two candidates for associate judges of the Court of Appeals assembled at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

Married.

Mr. Daniel W. Overholt of Wakarusa, Ind., and Miss Margaret L. Koyam, who resides northeast of the city, were united in marriage on Saturday, Sept. 28, 1907, at 2 p. m. by Rev. J. C. Smith, at the personage of the Reformed church.

New School Law Held to be Constitutional.

The Attorney-General has given to State Superintendent Cotton an opinion to the effect that the new minimum wage law passed by the 1907 General Assembly is constitutional.

Many teachers in the noncommissioned high schools over the State are finding fault with the new law regulating teachers' salaries and qualifications, passed by the last General Assembly. This new law, in raising the minimum salaries of teachers, also prescribed higher qualifications for teachers, one of which is that, after 1908, graduation from a commissioned high school is necessary before one can teach. In effect this law will drive from the noncommissioned high schools many pupils who want to teach. They want to get their high school training in a commissioned high school.

One of these noncommissioned high school teachers from the southern part of the State went so far in his opposition to the new law as to ask that the constitutionality of the law be submitted to the Attorney-General. This teacher contended that the law was unconstitutional because it comprised a dual subject—qualifications and salaries—whereas the title concerned only the salaries. State Superintendent Cotton referred the question to the Attorney-General, who gave an opinion that the law is constitutional. In his opinion the Attorney-General says that the courts of Indiana have always been liberal in applying the section of the constitution referred to, and they "resolve all doubts in favor of the constitutionality of the act." This opinion was given to Mr. Cotton September 16, and Mr. Cotton has notified the several county superintendents of the State that Mr. Birmingham has held the act constitutional.

Immunity Bath Opens Way for Railroad Deal.

It is believed in Chicago, that the granting of immunity to the Chicago & Alton railroad for paying rebates to the Standard Oil company, by Judge Landis Tuesday, removes the only obstacle in the way of ratification of the sale by the Rock Island railroad of a controlling interest in the Alton to the Toledo, St. Louis & Western, or Clover Leaf railroad, and the consolidation ultimately of the Alton, Clover Leaf, Minneapolis & St. Louis and Iowa Central railroads.

As soon as the necessary financial details are adjusted a reorganization of the four roads will be effected, but the independent organization of each may be maintained for some time and the combination deferred until it is certain that no legal complications will result.

The rumor was current in local railroad circles Tuesday that President Shonts, of the Clover Leaf, has obtained the consent of Edwin Hawley to make George H. Ross president of the Alton railroad in place of Samuel M. Felton. Since March 1, 1905, Mr. Ross has been second vice-president and traffic manager of the Clover Leaf. He entered the railway service in 1879 as a clerk in the freight department of the Burlington railroad, under Paul Morton.

When Shonts and Morton obtained control of the Indiana, Illinois & Iowa railroad, they made Mr. Ross traffic manager. After that road was sold to the Vanderbilts, netting a fortune to Shonts and Morton, they obtained control of the Clover Leaf, and in March, 1904, made Mr. Ross traffic manager of that system. A year later he became second vice-president of the road, in charge of traffic.

Samuel M. Felton is regarded as one of E. H. Harriman's most trusted railway lieutenants, and undoubtedly will hold a high position on the Harriman system when he retires from the Alton. Many prominent railway officials are of the opinion that Mr. Felton was slated by Mr. Harriman for the presidency of the Illinois Central railroad, but that in view of the fight being made by Snyvesant Fish, Mr. Harriman is certain to retain J. T. Harahan as president of the latter road.

Big Ship to Be "Country Club."

Emil Boas, general agent of the Hamburg-American line and one of its newly appointed directors, arrived at New York, Saturday on the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria with the first authentic description of the biggest ship in the world, the Europa, the plans of which are now being considered by the Hamburg-American Company's officials. It will be a trifle more than 800 feet in length, or about fifteen feet longer than the Lusitania, Mr. Boas says, but it is not intended to excel that ship in speed, perfect comfort for the passengers being the essential.

The Europa will be built at the yards of Harlan & Wolf, in Belfast, and will be equipped with both reciprocating and turbine engines. It will be a nineteen-knot vessel and will be launched in the spring of 1910. Its tonnage is estimated at 50,000. It will be equipped with gymnasium, Turkish baths, tennis courts and every modern improvement that can be put in an ocean liner.

Mr. Boas said the best engineers of Europe believe the dual equipment of both reciprocating and turbine engines will solve the vibration problem.

DEATH OF WILLIAM ZEHNER.

One of Plymouth's Old Residents Passes Away at Cando, N. D.

Word was received by Jesse Zehner, from his sister, Mrs. George C. Long, of Cando, North Dakota, of the death of their father, Wm. Zehner, at her home. Mr. Zehner has been visiting with his daughter, for about four weeks, and expected to return to Plymouth next week. Death came unexpectedly and the telegram received by Jesse Zehner, tells only of his demise, and that the remains will be brought here for burial.

William Zehner is of German descent but of American parentage. His grandfather, Adam Zehner, came from Germany in 1746, settled in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania; served in the war of the Revolution and died in the year 1809 at the age of 83 years. His grandfather David Zehner, was a captain in the war of 1812. At the close of the war he engaged in the milling business and died in 1831. His father Solomon, was a miller, as were also all of his brothers, seven in number. Six of Solomon's sons were millers and in 1832 he moved from Pennsylvania to Wayne county, Indiana, and in 1851 he moved to Marshall county, settling in the woods southeast of Argos, where he lived two weeks under an elm tree until he could build a log cabin, which still remains; having withstood the storms of over fifty years. After a short sojourn at Wolf Creek mill, in August 1853 William Zehner's father died and one year later William and David Zehner began the milling business on their own responsibility. William soon purchased his brother's interest and ran the mill alone about eight years. In 1861 he erected the mill at Sligo, which he operated until 1886 when he moved to Plymouth and began the manufacture of flour which he continued until his death.

During his mill experience at Wolf Creek, he operated the only mill in Marshall county, and he used to describe his business as having been very extensive for the time, having been compelled to run the machinery day and night in order to supply the great demand for flour. He kept no books, all the pay being taken out in toll. In fact, all kinds of business at that time was carried on by barter, the only money in use being a little Union Plank Road currency of questionable value and a few state bank notes which were about a par with gold. "About the worst money I ever saw," Mr. Zehner would say, "was that issued by independent banks. You could not tell one day whether it would be worth anything the next day or not."

At the time of his death Mr. Zehner was the proprietor of the largest flour mill in Marshall county which mill is now being run by his son, Jesse.

Mr. Zehner was married in 1858 to Margaret L. Grossman, of Lancaster county, Pa., who survives him, with six children: they are Sylvester V. Cyrus W. Mrs. Mary VanVactor, Mrs. Salome Long, Mrs. Ellen Carpenter, and Jesse. He has five brothers all of whom are living, John, of Pierceon; Abraham, at Boise City, Idaho; David and Michael at Wolf Creek; and Solomon of this city, and one sister Mrs. Lydia Hullinger who resides at Argos.

Mr. Zehner has served four terms as trustee of West township, and formerly took an active part in politics, voting the Democratic ticket. He and his wife were both members of the Reformed church and were held in the highest esteem by their many friends. No funeral arrangements have as yet been made.

Mrs. Augusta Kebert.

Mrs. Daniel Kebert died at her home seven miles northwest of this city Thursday, aged 63 years, 11 months and 5 days.

Deceased is survived by four children, Charles, residing west of this city, Daniel who lived with his mother, Mrs. Fred Morelock and Mrs. Stull, who resides near Tyner. Mrs. Kebert is one of Marshall county's oldest settlers having resided at her present home the greater part of her life.

Funeral will be held Sunday at the Fairmount church north of this city, interment at Fairmount cemetery.

Samantha Voreis Rallsback.

Mrs. Samantha Voreis Rallsback, wife of Hugh Rallsback, died at St. Petersburg, Florida, Sept. 20, 1907, aged about 66 years. The family lived on a farm just south of the Anich church on the Michigan road, for many years, but about 20 years ago they moved to Florida on account of her health. She was a sister of Wm. Voreis, and an aunt of Dan Voreis the present sheriff of the county. She was a woman of character, well respected by all, and the bereaved husband has the sympathy of all. She leaves one son, Oliver, who lives at St. Petersburg. The last visit they made to Marshall county was in June, 1903.

Mrs. Sarah Burt.

Mrs. Sarah B. Burt died at her home in Donaldson, Friday evening, aged 77 years.

Deceased is survived by five children, three boys and two girls. They are: Wilma A., of Nappanee; Elmer

E. of Donaldson; C. L. Burt, of Donaldson; Mrs. Helen M. Warren with whom her mother resided, and Mrs. Nettie F. Hemminger, of Plymouth. The funeral will be held at the Donaldson church Sunday afternoon at 2:00 o'clock. Interment at Donaldson cemetery.

Donald Evert Irwin.

Donald Evert Irwin, infant son of James H. and Mary J. Irwin, was born near Plymouth, Ind., February 2, 1907 and died in Mishawaka, Ind., Sept. 30, 1907. Although but a bud that had scarce begun to unfold, yet the sweet perfume of this little life had so rejoiced the hearts of the father and mother that it seemed unusually difficult to part with the Heaven-given blessing.

The funeral was conducted from the Richard M. E. church on Sunday afternoon Sept. 22 at 2 o'clock. The pastor of this church had charge of the services. Interment was in Oak Hill cemetery.

Watson a Candidate for Governor.

Representative James E. Watson, who has been elected to congress six times from the sixth district, has announced that he is a candidate for the nomination for governor on the Republican ticket and will make an active campaign for the nomination.

Representative Watson is a product of Randolph county. He was born at Winchester, Nov. 2, 1864, and was educated at the Winchester High School and DePauw university. His father was one of the most prominent lawyers of eastern Indiana, and in seeking a profession the young man naturally drifted into the law. He was admitted to the bar in 1886. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and has been grand chancellor of that order. He is a member of the Methodist church and has served two terms as president of the State Epworth League.

In congress he has made a brilliant record and his advancement has been rapid. Probably no other member of the lower house is as close to Speaker Cannon as Mr. Watson. He is a member of the ways and means committee and the committee on merchant marine and fisheries and is "whip" of the house, a position second only to that of the speaker in managerial importance.

His ability as an orator of tremendous resources has been demonstrated repeatedly. He was the leading figure on the stump in Indiana in the campaign of 1904, and the addresses which he made during that campaign created a great deal of favorable comment. Speaker Cannon, who is very fond of him, frequently refers to him as the most eloquent man in the house of representatives on either side.

It is generally conceded now that Watson has formally announced himself in Indianapolis newspapers as well as in the Sixth district papers and papers outside the state, that the fight will be between him and Charles W. Miller. With the two playing against each other, a third man may slip himself in, but this is doubtful. The average man today recognizes only Watson and Miller in the race. Of the "field" William L. Taylor is most talked about, he has been a perennial candidate who has failed by the wayside in former years after the first ballot.